UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE DIVISION

UNITED	STATES	OF	AMERICA)	DOCKET	NO.	3:10-CR-238
	VS.)			
GERREN	DARTY)))			

TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. CONRAD, JR
UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
NOVEMBER 16, 2011

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Government:

STEVEN R. KAUFMAN, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorney 227 West Trade Street, Suite 1700 Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

On Behalf of the Defendant:

JAMES J. EXUM, ESQ., Hoover, Williams & Exum 301 S. McDowell Street, Suite 310 Charlotte, North Carolina 28204

> LAURA ANDERSEN, RMR Official Court Reporter United States District Court Charlotte, North Carolina

PROCEEDINGS

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NOVEMBER 16, 2011, COURT CALLED TO ORDER 11:30 a.m..

THE COURT: We're here in the matter of United States V Garren Darty for sentencing. Mr. Darty pled guilty before a magistrate judge on April 21st, at a hearing in which he answered questions under oath and then the magistrate judge found that his plea was knowingly and voluntarily made. There were no objections to these findings and the Court will adopt them as its own today.

Do the parties stipulate that there is a factual basis to support the entry of a plea of guilty and that the Court may reply upon the offense conduct as set forth in the Presentence Report to establish that factual basis?

MR. EXUM: Yes.

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Based upon that stipulation, as well as Mr. Darty's admission before the magistrate judge, the Court finds that there is a factual basis to support the entry of a plea of guilty.

Mr. Darty, your case was referred to the Federal Probation Department for the purpose of preparing a presentence report. I've received and reviewed that report. Have you had a chance to read the Presentence Report?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you believe you understand it?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Have you had enough time to go over the Presentence Report with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. You may sit down at this time.

Mr. Exum, I don't believe the defendant had any objections to the Presentence Report?

MR. EXUM: We did not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But I'll be glad to hear from the government on your objections.

MR. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

The first objection relates to the firearm. I don't believe that the facts are in dispute, I think its more the interpretation.

Ultimately, Parker Coleman, not only a known leader of the Charlotte part of this drug conspiracy, he was also known to have firearms. We have a witness we anticipate will be testifying at the trial against Mr. Coleman that he actually obtained firearms for him.

THE COURT: And who is that witness?

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, actually there are a couple, one is Mark Hunt. And Mr. Coleman was trying to obtain firearms from him. We know that another witness, Stephanie Peppers who will be testifying, that she actually provided one of the

firearms seized -- provided one of the firearms to 2 Mr. Coleman. The one that was seized on the first incident, which is November 2nd at his house when the search warrant was 3 4 executed. 5 THE COURT: How about evidence that Mr. Darty was 6 aware that Mr. Coleman possessed firearms? 7 MR. KAUFMAN: We only have circumstantial evidence, 8 Your Honor. We know that Mr. Darty and Mr. Coleman were close 9 friends. 10 THE COURT: Was Mr. Darty interviewed? MR. KAUFMAN: Mr. Darty was interviewed. 11 THE COURT: Was he asked about Mr. Coleman's firearm 12 13 possession? MR. KAUFMAN: He was asked about his -- he was asked 14 15 about his firearms possession. And right now Agent McDonald 16 is reviewing the report. I can say this: We walked away from 17 that interview having confronted him. We do not believe he 18 was truthful with us during his debrief. 19 THE COURT: On this particular issue or other 20 issues? 21 MR. KAUFMAN: On this and other issues. 2.2 THE COURT: And so he was asked about his knowledge 23 of Mr. Coleman's firearm possession and you believe he was 24 less than candid with you in response?

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, may I have a moment just

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1 to check? 2 THE COURT: Well, I mean -- sure. 3 (Pause.) 4 MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, when he was confronted 5 with the firearms issue with Mr. Coleman, he denied having seen Mr. Coleman with firearms. He only stated that he had 6 7 seen a firearm at Ms. Peppers' residence, but not at Mr. Coleman's residence. 8 THE COURT: And what evidence does the government 9 10 have that would indicate that that was a false denial? 11 MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, the -- again, it's 12 circumstantial. One is that he was known to have firearms. 13 And he was trying to get additional firearms. He was a close 14 friend of Mr. Coleman's. He had -- even when we executed the 15 search warrant on November 2nd, there was a picture of him, that is Mr. Coleman, Mr. Darty, another co-conspirator in the 16 17 case and a fourth individual --18 THE COURT: Were there firearms in that picture? 19 MR. KAUFMAN: They were not firearms in the picture. 20 THE COURT: Just being a friend of Coleman's, 21 triggers a -- in your mind -- triggers a two-level enhancement 2.2 for possessing a firearm in connection with a drug trafficking 2.3 offense?

MR. KAUFMAN: No, it doesn't, Your Honor. It's a matter of him being close friends with him. With him being a

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co-conspirator of his.

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I would add that on November 16th, two weeks later after that search warrant, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Darty were arrested together. What happened was, they had arrived together in Mr. Darty's vehicle, to pick up Mr. Coleman's SUV. Law enforcement was surprised to find Mr. Darty with Mr. Coleman at that particular moment, thinking he had gone back to California.

Mr. Coleman took possession of the keys from the dealership where the SUV was being serviced — or was being repaired. Mr. Coleman gave the keys to Mr. Darty, and for reasons that we don't know right now, Mr. Coleman stayed in Mr. Darty's Volkswagen and was leaving the scene in that, when Mr. Darty was in the SUV, which is actually Mr. Coleman's vehicle.

THE COURT: So Coleman was in Darty's car and Darty was in Coleman's car?

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. And law enforcement arrested both of the men on scene there. And Mr. Darty was driving the vehicle that had the two firearms in a non-factory installed compartment behind the passenger seat. Now it was not in plain view and --

THE COURT: Were there any drugs -- were there any drugs seized from that vehicle at that time?

MR. KAUFMAN: Not at that time, Your Honor, no.

THE COURT: So what's the connection between the firearms in the compartment of the vehicle and drug trafficking?

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MR. KAUFMAN: The connection is that Mr. Coleman would use the vehicle to drive around couriers, co-conspirators, and the firearms being there, are a tool of the trade to protect himself, his stash, his co-conspirators.

THE COURT: Is there evidence that the firearms were in that vehicle on other occasions?

MR. KAUFMAN: We do have -- may I have a moment,
Your Honor?

(Pause.)

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, I'm sorry for consulting with Agent McDonald every so often. But what he was telling me was that it wasn't those two particular guns that were known to have been in that vehicle before. But Mr. Coleman was known to keep firearms and money, drug proceeds in that very same compartment on prior occasions. And so it is circumstantial evidence that that's --

THE COURT: Was the defendant asked about the firearms in the car -- the firearms that were found in the car on November 16th?

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, when he was asked about his knowledge about firearms and Mr. Coleman, he denied having any knowledge of firearms.

1 THE COURT: How about on this particular occasion, 2 he was driving a car. Did anybody ask him whether the car he 3 was driving, whether he knew there were guns in the car at the 4 time? 5 MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, we believe that he was asked that specific question, and he didn't know about the 6 7 That's what he said. firearm. 8 THE COURT: So -- and is there any evidence -- does 9 the government have any evidence that that was a false denial? 10 MR. KAUFMAN: Well, Your Honor, I can say, yes, indirectly. 11 THE COURT: Just as general people, it was widely 12 13 known that Coleman had guns? Is that --14 MR. KAUFMAN: That's part of it, Your Honor, yes. 15 THE COURT: But there's nobody saying --16 MR. KAUFMAN: No one said --17 THE COURT: -- I put the guns in the car in Darty's 18 presence or any direct knowledge like that? 19 MR. KAUFMAN: There's no statement like that, Your 20 Honor. 21 THE COURT: So again, you're seeking a two-level 2.2 adjustment for something that's reasonably foreseeable to the 2.3 defendant that a co-defendant has done, and you're basing it

largely upon this widely known theory with some photographic

evidence of a relationship, but no -- no direct evidence that

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the defendant ever had specific knowledge of the firearms either on November 2nd or November 16th?

MR. KAUFMAN: Correct, Your Honor. It's circumstantial evidence.

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THE COURT: All right. I'm gonna overrule the government's objection based upon the 2D1.1(b)(1), possession of a firearm by a co-defendant. I'm gonna find that the government hasn't established by a preponderance that the defendant had knowledge of the co-defendant's possession, or that there was a nexus between any firearm possession and the drug trafficking that forms the basis of the conspiracy.

Do you have any other objections to the Presentence Report?

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

One of them relates to the criminal history points, as well -- and there's also relating to the safety valve.

THE COURT: Let's deal with the criminal history points first.

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

There were -- this relates to paragraph 69. In paragraph 69 Mr. Darty was previously convicted on August 6th of 2008 with possession with intent to sell and deliver marijuana. The conspiracy for which he was charged and which he pled guilty -- I'm just double checking the indictment, but I believe it was in 2009. Yes, 2009, to the date of the

indictment.

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Therefore this is a -- even if it were connected, and we -- it would seem that it is close in time, so it probably is connected, but it is -- to the current crime that he's charged with, we submit that it is a prior offense.

THE COURT: How could it be connected but prior?

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, because he's charged with a

crime, a conspiracy, that we can prove from 2009 to the date

of the indictment. Ultimately his stop was -- and I'm sorry.

When I quoted the date, that was the date of the incident. He

ended up pleading guilty in 2009, but it was in 2008 that he

was stopped. That precedes the charge date of the conspiracy.

THE COURT: I understood your objection to say that the conviction did not count as a prior conviction because although it was related to the instant offense, that somehow it was prior. And I didn't understand that objection. You're now saying it was unrelated?

MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor. What I'm saying is it was related, but it is not part of the conspiracy period that he's been charged with and convicted.

THE COURT: In what way was it related?

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, he had a large amount of marijuana and U.S. currency. And it would appear that that was part of the same overall marijuana trafficking conspiracy. I mean, it had the appearance of it.

And, you know, this case has multiple aspects of the conspiracy. Our understanding is, it came from an individual named Ahmed Daniel Crockett, who is the lead defendant in another related indictment. So there's an argument as to potentially being part of, but proceeding the charged indictment in this — sorry, charged conspiracy in this indictment or in a related indictment.

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THE COURT: Isn't the question whether it came within the time period of the charged conspiracy, whether that was the same conspiracy that existed in 2009 as charged, but may have started before that time period, or is it a separate conspiracy or a separate unrelated substantive offense?

It seems to me that if it's part of the same criminal agreement even though it was in August of the year before, that it would be part of the instant offense, but that if it was separate and apart from that, your argument might be well taken.

So I'm trying to figure out from the government, what the government's theory is with respect to the August 2008 trafficking offense?

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, we actually struggled with it ourselves, because not — even putting aside the time period. Even if in theory the charged conspiracy period preceded the date of his arrest and conviction in state court, the source of that drug money and those drugs, it may be

Parker Coleman and the other 21 defendants, that indictment. But we actually believe that it was from Ahmed Crockett, which is in 3:10-cr-245. And that's related to this investigation, but it would be, I think considered potentially as a multiple or separate conspiracy.

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THE COURT: That's what -- I'm asking you, what is your theory and what are the facts that support that theory?

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, when we debriefed with Mister -- Your Honor, our understanding of the facts is that Mr. Darty was in a conspiracy with Mr. Crockett. And in January of 2009, there was a seizure by the investigative team of this case that caused that relationship to end.

THE COURT: In when, January of '09?

MR. KAUFMAN: January of '09. That's why we have the conspiracy charge. And it's our understanding that it was Mr. Darty who then after that seizure, introduced the two heads of this indictment, Mr. Adams in California and Mr. Coleman here in Charlotte. So it's our understanding that Mr. Darty is the one who introduced them to each other after the January 9, 2009 seizure.

So this is why we struggle with it because that — this 2009 to the present indictment of 238, which is the one to which he's — for which he's pleading guilty and being sentenced, it's not — I have to tell the Court that there is a connection to the other Daniel Crockett conspiracy, but

there was a break and a new relationship. So it depends on how you view a conspiracy, how expansive or limited you view it.

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THE COURT: Would you view it as the same course of conduct or common scheme or plan as the offense of conviction?

MR. KAUFMAN: The course of conduct was different. The Crockett indictment did not deal with the use of the airlines and that whole connection. The sources of supply in California were different, but they knew each other. So it's not a clear-cut case, Your Honor.

It does appear that it was a separate different, conspiracy, but they -- they knew each other and were -- there was a relationship. In fact, Mr. Darty really, in a lot of senses, was the pivotal connection between those two groups of indictments.

THE COURT: What says the defendant?

MR. EXUM: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, Mr. Darty was initially indicted with events that say, from in or about 2007. That is what's referred to as the Crockett indictment.

Mr. Darty is only on the Coleman indictment because he had not yet pled, and the other five individuals in the Crockett indictment had pled. And what was indicated to me was that administratively, they would just simply move him to the Coleman indictment because they are essentially part and

parcel of the same.

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As it relates to the offense that was in Greensboro that the prosecutor was talking about, I recall being told at the beginning of the case, because he got a plea that is somewhat unusual, unsupervised probation. And that the government was aware of that situation, and that to some extent the government, they receipted in the plea that the gentleman ultimately got.

Because this is all part and parcel of the same.

They were all intertwined. They are all part of the same conduct. And as a result, that is why I believe — and I think in a court of law, the probation office when this objection was filed, indicated that it would not count for any of the two purposes that the government indicated. It's part of the same drugs, part of the same activity. And was not a — was not prior in that sense, as you read the guidelines. So I don't think that that applies. I think this is a criminal history level one as relates to that particular conviction.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to overrule the government's objection to the criminal history computation.

It appears to the Court that the conviction referenced in paragraph 69 of the presentence report, was part of the same course of conduct or common scheme or plan as the instant offense, and therefore is considered relevant conduct

under Section 1B1.3. And as relevant conduct it doesn't constitute a prior conviction.

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So there does appear to be different sources of controlled substances at different times. But as I understand the facts, the defendant was pivotal to the jointly undertaken criminal activity. Same type of drug, same type of controlled substance, possibly different sources at different times.

But it appears to the Court that it's part of the relevant conduct in the instant offense, and therefore not a countable or counted conviction under 4A1.2. So I'll overrule the government's objection on that. Do you have any other objections?

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. With regard to criminal history, the last issue was --

THE COURT: Oh, the safety valve.

MR. KAUFMAN: Well Yes, Your Honor, that too. But even before we get to that, it would be mooted by this issue. And I believe this — obviously I say this after you already overruled the prior objections. But I believe this is a stronger point, which is that he was on probation after November 17th of 2009, but continued to be involved in the conspiracy.

And so it's our position that it doesn't have to be a prior offense. 4A1.1(d) only talks about committing the instant offense while under any criminal justice sentence.

This is almost akin to when an individual has an 851 during the course of ongoing conspiracy -
THE COURT: Where is your objection? What paragraph

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are you objecting to?

MR. KAUFMAN: The objection is to paragraph 71, in that there should be a two-level -- sorry, two criminal history points assessed, because he was committing this offense even after he was placed on probation by the state authorities, which is that offense in paragraph 69.

THE COURT: I'm just trying to figure out where you raised this objection prior to the hearing.

MR. KAUFMAN: I raised it in document 294, page two of my third paragraph.

PROBATION OFFICER: I think it may be objection three, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me read that.

PROBATION OFFICER: They're all inclusive.

MR. KAUFMAN: And that's a key issue, Your Honor. When doing calculations under 4A1.1 A, B and C, it does have to be a prior sentence. However this objection doesn't hinge upon Your Honor finding that the state conviction was a prior sentence.

Paragraph 4A1.1(d) does not require it to be a prior sentence, just that the defendant committed the offense while under any criminal justice sentence to include, that we would

submit, probation as he received on November 17, 2009.

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THE COURT: And do you have any case law that supports your position that a conviction -- a suspended sentence resulting from a conviction that's part of the relevant conduct may be considered separately for the two point enhancement for committing the offense while under a probationary sentence?

MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor. I searched for hours in this circuit and other circuits, and I was not able to find anything on point for this specific issue.

But ultimately, if Your Honor thinks about what's the reason for the two-level increase for when somebody's on probation and committing an offense. I mean, the idea is once you've been placed on probation you should not be committing further crimes. And in this case he was placed on probation November 17th of 2009 and he was — he did not stop.

So our position is that while A, B and C under 4A1.1 speak in terms of a prior sentence, D does not, and it makes sense for policy reasons.

THE COURT: Is there any commentary that supports your position?

MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor. There's -- I don't believe there's commentary that either supports or rebuts it.

THE COURT: What says the defendant?

MR. EXUM: Again, Your Honor, I agree with the

response given in the Presentence Report. I think the government's objections two and three go hand-in-hand. Because their objection two, the determination is that that offense was not countable.

THE COURT: Well the argument is that A, B and C have within it the limitation of it being a prior sentence, whereas D does not. And App. Note Four says that if the defendant committed any part of the instant offense while under a criminal justice sentence, including probation, you add the two levels. What do you say to that?

MR. EXUM: I don't think the two levels should be increased. Again, I don't think it's applicable based upon the determination of the non-countable offense. And I think there's a reason there's not any case law as it relates to that. And that reason would be, I don't think it applies whatsoever.

THE COURT: Well, wouldn't there be case law that says that?

MR. EXUM: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Wouldn't there be case law that says that? I mean, do you have any cases that --

MR. EXUM: I think it generally stands silent unless there's been a determination like the government wants to make.

I think frankly in the government's objection, the

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motivation is seen in paragraph -- where they indicate that the defendant received an unexpected windfall based upon sentencing.

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THE COURT: Well, I'm not concerned with the government's motivation. I'm concerned with whether this applies or not.

MR. EXUM: I don't think it does, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What do you -- the argument's a statutory interpretation argument where three subsections are conditioned by prior sentence, and the fourth one -- actually when you look at A through E, four of the five ways of tabulating points are conditioned on a prior sentence, but D is not.

What's the government's evidence that Mr. Darty continued in the conspiracy after the conviction and placement on probation in November of 2009?

MR. KAUFMAN: May I have just a moment, Your Honor. (A brief pause was taken in the proceedings.)

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, when obtaining information from co-conspirators about Mr. Darty's involvement in the offense, we don't -- at least at our fingertips -- have anybody who specifically says in 2010, versus 2009, Mr. Darty was a part of the conspiracy. So for that I can't bring that to you.

But I can say this: You know, the reason why

Mr. Darty was even with Mr. Coleman on November 16th when they were arrested, is because they were going to pick up the -Mr. Coleman's vehicle, which the reason it was at the shop was because they had to break into the window because they didn't have Mr. Coleman's keys. Co-conspirators had broken into the vehicle to take marijuana out of it. So he was facilitating the conspiracy by helping him to pick up a vehicle that was being used --

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THE COURT: That was the day before the conviction, it appears no -- November 16, 2010.

MR. KAUFMAN: Correct, Your Honor. So I can't tell you Witness X said that Mr. Darty in middle of 2010 was doing certain acts. I can only say there are people who put him into the conspiracy. But I can't give -- I can't parse it out to a particular date. He was -- the thing is, he was part of the conspiracy. He had not withdrawn.

So ultimately, until his arrest, and in fact arguably under the case law, without an affirmative positive withdrawal, all of his acts and the acts of co-conspirators are attributable to him.

It would be one thing if we had evidence that he had withdrawn from the conspiracy November 17th of 2009, but we don't.

And Your Honor, Agent McDonald reminded me about an incident in July of 2010 in which Mr. Darty had dropped off a

co-conspirator by the name of Eric McDonald at the airport. Mr. Eric McDonald, he had dropped off with approximately \$72,000 of money that was intended to be used to purchase marijuana.

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So he was actually -- we do have evidence that after the date he was placed on probation, he took specific overt acts himself in furtherance of the conspiracy.

MR. EXUM: My recollection of that part of the debriefing was that it was part of the Coleman, with Mr. McDonald, Mr. Darty was there, but Mr. Parker Coleman was the one who gave an envelope to McDonald. And whatever happened with that situation, not Mr. Darty.

MR. KAUFMAN: And Your Honor, that goes to part of our concerns about Mr. Darty, if we were to even have to get to the next issue, the safety valve, and his honest statements about his full involvement.

Because -- well, I guess I can go into more detail if Your Honor needs us to on that point -- on the point of him dropping off the courier at the airport in his own vehicle with the money. And he was present when the courier was handed, was given the money, in his vehicle.

Oh, I'm sorry. He was the driver of the vehicle. I don't know who the owner of the vehicle was. But Mr. Darty was in the vehicle, driving the vehicle, was present when the money was given to Mr. McDonald to then bring it to the source

of supply in July of 2010.

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THE COURT: I'm going to grant the government's objection on the two-point adjustment for committing the instant offense while under any criminal justice sentence.

I think the 4A1.1(d) provision is -- the absence of the prior sentence caveat is an important one. And that it appears not to require a prior sentence.

So the defendant was placed on probation as a result of the 2008 trafficking in -- or actually possession with intent to sell and deliver marijuana, and received a suspended sentence in November of 2009. And was a member of this conspiracy at a point in time past the time he was put on probation.

And I think that 4A1.1(d) applies to the conduct of a defendant who continues in a conspiracy after he was placed on probation for a criminal justice sentence.

So I will grant the government's objection and assess two criminal history points for committing a portion of the instant offense while under a criminal justice sentence.

Any other objections to the Presentence Report?

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, we do not believe that we need to go into detail. The last issue is moot, but just for the record we did object to the -- his satisfying the requirement that he provide a full and truthful statement about of all the facts within his knowledge about the instant

offense. But because he has more than one criminal history point he would not be safety valve eligible.

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THE COURT: What is the factual predicate for your belief that he wasn't -- that Mr. Darty did not meet the fifth factor in 5C1.2.

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, there are various things that Mr. Darty stated when we met with him that were untrue. The main theme throughout the interview was that he was trying to, if anything, insulate Mr. Coleman from culpability, placing the blame on his — the co-conspirator Jerry Davis.

And as a couple of examples, he stated that he had gone to California with Mr. Coleman. And that while he admitted that he had met Mr. Adams, he claimed that there was nothing that was drug trafficking related.

When in fact what happened was, and we actually know this from Mr. Adams, is that Mr. Darty introduced Mr. Coleman to Mr. Adams. And that they specifically were introduced to conduct drug trafficking. And after that meeting is when they started in, I think it was some sort of prescription drugs before they turned to the marijuana trafficking.

Oh, I'm sorry. My mistake. It was immediately marijuana.

THE COURT: And --

MR. KAUFMAN: And that's one example, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And so the defendant said that the

California trip did not involve drugs, and you have a witness telling you that it did?

MR. KAUFMAN: One of the -- yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And who is that witness?

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MR. KAUFMAN: That's Milton Adams, one of the participants in the conversation.

THE COURT: And how does the Court resolve the factual dispute that exists between Milton Adams and the defendant?

MR. KAUFMAN: Well, Your Honor, that's -- when you take that in light of other facts which I can mention as well, the July 2010 incident when Mr. Darty was driving Mr. Coleman and Eric McDonald with the money -- well, actually the details are quite significant.

He claimed during the debrief that he didn't see anything about money exchanging hands. It was just -- they were just driving in a car together.

When in fact, Eric McDonald, the person who received the money, said that Mr. Darty was driving, Mr. Coleman was in the front passenger seat, and Mr. McDonald was in the back — in the rear passenger seat. That Mr. Coleman had — while they were all together — past him this 70 plus thousand dollars.

And it's significant that this money was contained in approximately 37 individual envelopes. He was handing him

37 different envelopes with approximately \$2,000 in cash. One of them apparently, Mr. McDonald had even recalled, they were all 2,000 except for one which he said may have been less, maybe about \$400.

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THE COURT: And what is the false information that you believe the defendant provided the government with respect to that incident?

MR. KAUFMAN: That Mr. Darty was trying to say that he didn't see Mr. Coleman do any -- give any money to Mr. McDonald. When in fact Mr. McDonald says that -- again, this is somebody who was present for the transaction -- that Mr. Coleman was handing him all of these envelopes with the cash in it.

There are other issues as well. There was a dinner meeting where Mr. Darty was present with Mr. Coleman, and then Goldie Crockett and another individual. And this goes to the idea that Mr. Coleman wasn't involved as far as he was aware in this drug trafficking. That they were -- we have multiple witnesses -- or we have witnesses who talk about the dinner and --

THE COURT: Does any of this matter in light of the conspiracy guidelines? I mean, what impact --

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, I was just saying that even if Your Honor hadn't found the two points, I was saying that it's moot because of those two points. But we would not

have found that he would have met the safety valve in any event. But because Your Honor's assessing the two criminal history points --

THE COURT: Well even if I didn't assess the two criminal history points. In terms of the safety valve application, you get a two-level reduction, correct, under 5K1.2, if you meet the five separate criteria?

MR. KAUFMAN: Correct.

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THE COURT: But when you look at the money laundering conspiracy guidelines, those are more than the drug conspiracy guidelines, and so you wind up at a 33 anyways.

MR. KAUFMAN: Actually, Your Honor, there's a cross reference. The short answer is that money laundering, the guideline that apply, is the drug trafficking guidelines plus two.

THE COURT: Plus the two. So it does matter.

MR. KAUFMAN: So it would impact the money laundering guidelines.

THE COURT: I see. All right.

PROBATION OFFICER: It would be, Your Honor, if you found that safety valve, the two levels did not apply, I have him being a 35, criminal history level II, based on your rulings thus far.

THE COURT: I see. All right.

MR. KAUFMAN: And Your Honor, so I think that where

we're at, at this point is, 33, Roman II. 1 2 PROBATION OFFICER: 35, Roman II. 3 MR. EXUM: Criminal history points, correct, the 4 ruling so far --5 MR. KAUFMAN: I'm looking at page 15, paragraph 64 6 of the PSR. 7 PROBATION OFFICER: Not contingent on whether or not 8 he takes away the two levels. 9 THE COURT: Mewanda, come talk to me. 10 PROBATION OFFICER: I'm sorry. 11 (Pause.) 12 THE COURT: Mr. Exum, the government's argument is 13 that having made the ruling that I did on the criminal history points, that the defendant is ineligible for safety valve 14 15 consideration. What is your response to that? 16 MR. EXUM: I would like to object to that, Your 17 Honor. But frankly if he's not considered a criminal history 18 level I --19 THE COURT: So I'm either right or wrong on that 20 point. 21 MR. EXUM: I think if he's not a criminal history level I, then he's not eligible for the safety valve. I would 2.2 23 like to argue otherwise, but I believe I cannot. 24 THE COURT: All right. Well I'm going to find that as a result of the ruling that I made on the two-point 25

increase for being, committing a portion of the instant offense while under the criminal justice system, bars safety valve consideration.

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And having made that ruling it appears to the Court that once you factor in acceptance of responsibility, the defendant's offense level is a 35, criminal history category II. Before any considerations of departure or variance, that the correct guideline level to consult is 188 to 235. Having made the rulings that I have, do the parties agree those are the correct guidelines to consult?

MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, with respect, I actually believe that Mr. Darty's sentencing range is lower. I believe that his total offense level is 33.

THE COURT: And how do you get there?

MR. KAUFMAN: The way that the PSR gets there paragraph -- paragraphs 49 through 64. I believe that those are the correct calculations. And we're not talking about a loss of acceptance of responsibility.

THE COURT: I know that. So let's walk through that.

Paragraph 50, you no longer -- based on the Court's ruling, he doesn't get a two-level reduction --

MR. KAUFMAN: Oh --

THE COURT: -- correct?

MR. KAUFMAN: You know what, Your Honor, I stand

1 corrected. I think I was looking at Count Two and I didn't 2 realize. My apologies. 3 THE COURT: So I'm just asking you whether you agree 4 with the fact that in 50, there's not a two-level reduction 5 for --MR. KAUFMAN: 6 I agree with you that there is no two 7 level --8 THE COURT: Then 54 is then 36; agreed? 9 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. 10 MR. EXUM: If there's no two level reduction. THE COURT: Right. Based on the Court's ruling. 11 My apologies. 12 MR. KAUFMAN: 13 THE COURT: Then 55 would be 36. Because it picks 14 up on the adjusted offense level from the drug count. Do you 15 agree? 16 MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: And then there's a two-level adjustment 18 for the money laundering offense, and a reduction for 19 acceptance of responsibility leading to 35. 20 Now Mr. Exum, I know that you disagree with the 21 two-point enhancement, but that is the Court's ruling. And so 2.2 based upon that ruling, do either of the parties contend that

the advisory guidelines are something other than offense level 35, criminal history category II?

MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor.

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MR. EXUM: Not other than the objection.

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THE COURT: Noting your objection. That is the advisory guidelines that the Court consult.

Are there any other government objections to the Presentence Report?

MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Exum, I'll be glad to hear from you on behalf of Mr. Darty at this time.

MR. EXUM: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I think what you look at this point, when you're considering the sentence, is you consider the opportunity of the person to redeem themselves in the situation that they are in that has brought them to the court's attention.

I think when you look at the history of this young man, there are many redeemable factors, and many facts indicate and suggest very strongly that he's going to be a very productive citizen once he is released from incarceration.

You start with how he was reared. He was reared by two parents. Which many people in this circumstance were not. Both of his parents are successful and productive citizens. You read the letter that they wrote to the Court and the things that they said about the young man and how he was raised. His mother has risen up the corporate ladder. His

father serves in the military, presently serves in the probation office in Los Angeles, California. He has a sister who has been very successful in college at Villanova University here.

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And I think that Gerren's headed along on that same path. When you look at some of the things that he was involved in and was successful with. You see that he was involved — he was President and Vice President of Jack and Jills during his teenage years, which wasn't all that long ago, Member of the National Honor Society, outstanding athlete in track and baseball. The Court is aware of the type of character that is developed when people participate in athletics. He was also first runner up in the California State Church of Christ National Youth Conference and Mr. Congeniality competition.

He has some college. He did one year at Cal-Poly. He was actually enrolled back at that university just prior to the time that he was arrested and ultimately incarcerated in this case.

At that point, and prior to arrest, he had realized that the activities that he was involved in were wrong. That they were ultimately going to cause harm to him, to his family, and to his ability to proceed forward in life.

So while he didn't send a formal letter or formal cease and desist order, or anything of that nature, he had

essentially decided at that point that what he was doing at that time was wrong and stopped doing that.

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He became involved in a relationship with a young lady that he hoped to develop and was moving along in that capacity.

This young man is a parent who wants to provide a positive role model to his son, set a good example to his son. He knows the activity doesn't do that, but he wants to set that positive activity.

Your Honor, we submitted several letters to the Court that expound upon a variety of ways that different people know Gerren. One of the things that they indicate, and one of the things that I've learned about him and seen several times over the years that I've represented him, is that he is a very caring and compassionate person. That he sees nearly anyone as a friend, and that he is very generous as it relates to that.

Frankly, when you look at the drug conspiracy, lots of money — the Court's always going back and forth with these conspiracies. You don't see this guy with expensive homes, cars, any of those trappings. Because he really just let those things go in relation to other people.

Even in jail, and I think probably one of the better character letters that you can get is from someone who is not your mom, not your dad, not your child's mom. And that comes

from Pamela Blackburn. That was Exhibit 2. When he participated in Mecklenburg County Area Mental Health Substance Abuse and Treatment Program.

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In that program he didn't simply do the things that he needed to do to help himself in recognition of the drug problem that he has as noted in the Presentence Report. But they went to the point of spelling out how he went and took the opportunity to help other people when he could have been doing other things with his time. I think that is in large measure who Gerren Darty actually is.

You see from the criminal history that the significant criminal history is that which relates specifically to this offense, the drug trafficking offense in Greensboro.

So I think when you take the body of his history, the fullness of his history, that a fair sentence would likely be something — the Court of course has the Guidelines. The Court is not controlled by the Guidelines. That in comparison to other individuals, the Guideline range of 36 is too high.

A criminal history or a prison term that perhaps could be as low as 188 as high as 235 months is too high, and I'm gonna ask the Court to consider a sentence below that Guideline.

I'm going to ask as well that the Court allow the young man to participate in any substance abuse programs that

may exist in the Bureau of Prisons while he is there and have access to that. That he have access to furthering his education while he is in the Bureau of Prisons. Ask that he be designated to a facility as close to Los Angeles, California as possible.

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Now, as to his interaction with the government and their agents. To be certain, Mr. Darty did not agree to meet with and be debriefed by the government in order to lie to them. He had already pled. And if he was going to lie to them — and we discussed as I do with all my clients — the parameters of cooperation. How that can be beneficial. How it would not be beneficial if deemed to be untruthful.

That — I don't believe that's what he did. Now they have a broader finding of what I have. I have what they sent me. I have what he said.

The things that they have indicated on lies, we could go on all day about that, I don't want to go tit for tat on that. But the situation and the car with the money what he said was, Parker Coleman gave the gentleman envelopes. Those envelopes contained money, then they contained money. He did not see money. He's not going to lie on Parker Coleman or anyone else. That was the basis for that.

There are other circumstances that they indicated. You'll always have situations in conspiracies where one person says one thing, one person says something a little different.

The bottom line is that he acknowledged at his plea colloquy that he was involved and he accepted his responsibility for that.

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He is a friend of Parker Coleman. But he has no interest in protecting Parker Coleman.

As a matter of fact, he did in fact, on a social trip to Los Angeles for Parker Coleman, not so much to meet other drug dealers, but to be friends of his and his family. Parker Coleman developed a relationship with the other individuals during that meeting. That didn't have anything to do with Mr. Darty. That had to do with Parker Coleman, that had to do with Milton Adams. And Parker Coleman will have to deal with these things at his trial and at his day of sentencing, if in fact he is convicted.

Again, I think when you look at Mr. Darty, and you look at his role, when you compare that to all of the other individuals that will likely, ultimately, be before this court. It's not going to be fair to comparatively if this fellow ends up with 188 months or more, where other people are gonna end up with three years, five years, in time of that nature.

So again, I ask that the Court fashion a sentence that's not greater than necessary to achieve statutory purposes of punishment.

And when you have someone with his background, with

his opportunities, with things that he's done, with his lack of other criminal exposure, that a sentence that is below the Guideline of 35, criminal history level II, would be sufficient, would promote deterrence, but would also give this gentleman an opportunity to look forward to getting out and doing the positive things that he looks forward to doing. I think one of those things was the young lady indicated she has a job waiting for him with a company she's developing.

That's our presentation, Your Honor. Mr. Darty would like to be heard.

THE COURT: Mr. Exum, thank you.

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Mr. Darty, it is your right to address the Court.

I'll be glad to hear from you anything you wish to tell me.

THE DEFENDANT: First of all, Your Honor, I just want to say that, you know, it took a lot of time for me to understand that the things my parents did for me were, you know, going to be beneficial to me when I got older. Like he said, I been given a lot of opportunity by my parents and I didn't appreciate them. I can be honest about that now, you know. And it took the time that I was in here for the last 13 months to really should have been. The things as far as my father did, as far as discipline, structure, and extra curricular activity, to really understand my father had so much pushed me to be anything I wanted to be. I hate to have to admit it now, but I will. When I make the decision to do

what I was doing in 2008, early 2009, a large part of that was because I was afraid of success, as far as how my parents set me up for it. I thought I could do something different and still be successful in the light of having money. And you know, it was a bad decision. I made that mistake.

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Early on in 2009, as they said when they especially got taken up with my co-conspirators of my first indictment, you know, they continued on. I decided to go back to California to spend time with my son. And that's when I kind of reassessed myself and the things I was doing. And I went to school, got a job. I talked to my father and my mother. And you know, at that time I had talked to the charge in August 2008. And you know, I opened up my father, me and my dad came to an understanding that, you know, in order to be a father of his nature to my son, I had to, you know, try to pace my life and not try to rush through it. And you know I made the decision to do that.

You know, my attorney told me, you know, not to go into it, I won't. But for the most part, Your Honor, I can tell you honestly that I didn't participate in any illegal activity at that time. I made my mind up to commit to my son, period point blank. I've done wrong. You know, I'm not trying to dispute that at all.

And, you know, ever since 2009 I've been just trying to get my life back on track. Like he said, going to school.

I've been trying to study psychology, even though I found it interesting just trying to help children, and anybody I can really, because I believe in prevention rather than rehabilitation.

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I mean, personally, I mean I don't think jail is the place to go for a person to change their life. I think you know, rather than have to make a person change their life, you should just try to introduce them and give them opportunity early on.

So, you know, I like you to really just be lenient with me. You know, I'm just begging for your mercy. I want to be a part of my son's life while he's still in the learning stages of his life.

You know, I have a God son's that's eight years old and he's going the wrong direction. I want to be there for him. You know, I don't want to get out and hearing that he's going through things I'm going through now. Because the opportunity wasn't afforded to him. He doesn't have a father in his life. And I've done what I could with the time that I've had to try to implement some kind of discipline in him like my father did me, and give him opportunity.

You know, I have my friends and some of my family members here to support me. They been great to me. I know I'm not the best person, but I love people, man. That's just how I was raised to be selfless. And I've done my part with

that, I feel.

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And just to close out, I just want to say something. I read a story. That's why I know this time was a mistake.

And at the end of this story was a quote, and I feel like this describes exactly how I felt.

The story is "The Quiet Game" by Greg Iles who said, our actions have consequences that last long after us, entwining the present with the future in ways we can not understand. I will do things that make me happy today, not going to live with for the next 10 years of my life.

So thank you for your time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I enjoy Greg Iles books. Let me ask you this. When do you believe that you last participated in this conspiracy? Was it after your August --

THE DEFENDANT: No. It was January, January 2009.
When that crate got taken, I was pretty much done. I mean, I was just discouraged, to be honest with you. I mean, I lost a lot of money in that crate. And at the time we thought somebody stole it. There was no trust there. Like I said, I went my separate way. I never — I never broke my relationship with Parker, because Parker was my friend. I still consider Parker to be a friend. You know, I can't say what he did or didn't do because I was in California. My life was about my son, about going to school and trying to reassess some things. I came out here, I visited him, you know what I

mean. I'm not going to deny that. I came for his sister's graduation. She graduated from high school, because that's a friend. I'm not gonna deny my friend. But at the same time, I can't say what he has and has not done. Whether or not they believe my honesty in that, you know, I can't -- I can't argue with them. But I mean, I have no reason to lie. I signed my plea. The last time I plea I took my guilt.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Mr. Kaufman.

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MR. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, I hear Mr. Darty saying he's got no reason to lie. I'm just dumbfounded quite honestly, Your Honor.

Mr. Darty is a drug trafficker. He's responsible for over 1,000-kilograms of marijuana. Over 1 million dollars of marijuana and marijuana proceeds that he by his own admission was reasonably foreseeable to him.

We've tried over and over to get Mr. Darty to plead and to cooperate. With Mr. Exum's permission, I even spoke to Mr. Darty's father, because we were trying to get Mr. Darty to do, at the time, pre-Simmons, he was looking at 20 years or more. And we were trying to get him to cooperate.

It's inexplicable to me at the time when we debriefed him -- you got to understand, Your Honor,

Mr. Coleman seems to have a hold on people that just -- no one wants to cross him. He's in jail. But there's just

something -- he's got a hold on people. And I believe that Mr. Darty was and actually still is under this control.

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Mr. Darty just now said that his last activity was after the crate. I just consulted with Agent McDonald. And in addition to this July 2010 incident, which by the way he in his debriefing denied seeing any exchange. He did not admit seeing the envelopes being transacted.

In addition to that, during his debrief he said that after that crate was found, that he continued to work with Jerry Davis, who is one of Mr. Coleman's co-conspirators, by sending marijuana to Jerry by FedEx. That was one of the other methods. Basically three methods were the crates, FedEx and the airlines.

And so he, even in his own debrief with law enforcement admitted that after that crate he continued to send marijuana. So I'm troubled. I mean, I have to say that, you know, the sentence he's looking at is because of his prior conduct and his conduct in this conspiracy.

I do believe that the bottom of the guidelines of 188 months is sufficient, but not greater than necessary.

But at this point there's no reason to be trying to exculpate or at least not say something about Mr. Coleman, and it's just troubling. But I am confident that he was in fact taking part in this conspiracy after January 2009 even by his own admission to law enforcement.

MR. EXUM: Your Honor, if I did not, I do request that he be designated to a facility close to Los Angeles.

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THE COURT: Yeah, you mentioned that, thanks.

This has been a protracted hearing, a lot of the issues dealt with the legal significance of certain things. Now the Court's sentence is required to accomplish the sentencing purposes of Section 3553(a), which include the need for the imposed sentence to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, just punishment, adequate deterrence and protect the public from further crimes of the defendant.

The Court is also instructed to take into consideration the history and characteristics of the defendant, and the nature and circumstances of the offense.

Appears to the Court that the defendant comes from a strong family background; that he has had work, athletic and other participations that have been positive in his life, and those are all taken into consideration by the Court.

Does seem to be a strong relationship between the defendant and his son. And that at some point in this whole conspiracy, that although the defendant did not formally withdraw from the conspiracy, that he indicates that he focus his life more on his family in California than the drug activities.

The other side of the ledger is the seriousness of

this offense. This was a conspiracy which involved the distribution of thousands of kilograms of marijuana, substantial amounts of money were laundered through the defendants and others efforts. And that the defendant played a substantial role over a long period of time in the trafficking of marijuana, in thousand kilogram quantities.

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Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the judgment of the Court that the defendant Garren Darty is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be in prison for a term of 188 months on each count to be served concurrently.

A 188 month sentence is sufficient but not greater than necessary to accomplish the sentencing objectives that the Court's previously discussed.

Mr. Darty helped transport and distribute thousands of kilograms of marijuana from California to Charlotte, aided in the laundering of proceeds from those sales, and he did so over a long period of time, and even an arrest within that time period seemed not to deter him from his continued involvement in the conspiracy and association with Coleman and others.

And a substantial sentence is designed to protect the public, to deter criminal conduct, and to reflect the seriousness of the criminal activities among other purposes set forth in 3553(a).

The Court calls to the attention of the custodial authorities that the defendant has a history of substance abuse and recommends that he be allowed to participate in any available substance abuse treatment program while incarcerated, and if eligible, receive the benefits of 18 United States Code Section 3621(e)(2).

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The Court also recommends that the defendant be allowed to participate in any educational and vocational opportunities while incarcerated.

The Court recommends to the Bureau of Prisons that the defendant be designated to a facility as close to Los Angeles as possible, consistent with the needs of the federal Bureau of Prisons.

Further ordered that the defendant be required to support all dependents as outlined in the Presentence Report from prison earnings while incarcerated.

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be placed on supervised release for a term of three years.

This term consists of three years on Count One, and term of three years on Count Two, both terms to run concurrently.

Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons the defendant shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which he is released. While on supervised release the defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime, shall comply with the

standard conditions that have been adopted by the court in the Western District of North Carolina.

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It is ordered that the defendant pay to the United States a special assessment of \$200. The Court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay a fine or interest, will waive payment of a fine and interest in this case.

The defendant shall forfeit any interest he has in the property set forth in the forfeiture notice of the indictment, and any other property seized by the United States as a result of this investigation.

Special assessment is due and payable immediately.

Other than what we've already discussed, is there any legal reason why sentence should not be imposed as stated?

PROBATION OFFICER: Based on your rulings, Your Honor, Count One, the statutory guideline range the supervised release has to be at least five years now. It can no longer be three to five. That was based on the safety valve which he no longer has.

THE COURT: So I do stand corrected. And the term of supervised release which I indicated was three years, I should have indicated five, and I will correct myself and order a term of supervised release of five years.

PROBATION OFFICER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. KAUFMAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Anything else?

1 MR. EXUM: No, sir. 2 MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Any counts to be dismissed? 4 MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Very well. Let the sentence be imposed. Mr. Darty, you can appeal your conviction if you 6 7 believe that your quilty plea was somehow unlawful or 8 involuntary, or if there's some other defect in the proceeding 9 that was not waived by your guilty plea. You also have a 10 right to appeal your sentence under certain circumstances, 11 particularly if you think the sentence is contrary to law. 12 Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days from the entry of judgment. If you are unable to pay the cost 13 14 of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal with no cost 15 to you. And if you request, the clerk of court will prepare 16 and file a notice of appeal on your behalf. 17 The Court recommends that you talk to your attorney 18 about these appeal rights, especially about the impact on 19 these rights of any waiver of appeal provision in your plea 20 agreement. But do you understand these rights as the Court 21 has read them to you? 2.2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: Anything further from either side? 24 MR. KAUFMAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This matter is concluded.

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Mr. Darty is remanded to the custody of the marshals at this time. (The matter is concluded at 12:43 p.m.) UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I, Laura Andersen, Official Court Reporter, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken and transcribed by me. Dated this the 21st day of February, 2012. s/Laura Andersen Laura Andersen, RMR Official Court Reporter 2.2